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KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 1.

WE are informed, as a fact, that a ſolution of gum guaiacum has lately been adminiſtered, with wonderful effect, in that deſperate malady the leproſy of Coco Bay. A negro woman, the property of a lady in Liguanea, who had, for upwards of ten years, laboured under that dreadful diſorder, the effects of which had been ſo violent, as to deprive her of all her toes, was, by taking the ſolution for three months only, perfectly cured, and now actually undergoes the labour of a plantation, in common with the reſt of the negroes.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Trooper, Capt Browſe, dated Cork, Jan 10.

"After a long and dangerous paſſage of 14 weeks, we arrived here, having encountered ſeveral ſevere and heavy gales, one of which continued ſix days; we ſhipped a ſea, that carried away all our quarter boards, ſeven bags of cotton, and every thing on the veſſel's deck but the boat; we were then obliged to throw overboard, 50 bags of cotton, 25 jars of balſam, 3 caſks of piemento, ſeveral tons of Nicaragua wood, and a large cable, all our ſpare maſts, the cabooſe, and in ſhort every thing we could get at, as we every moment expected the ſhip would ſink The axes were kept three days on deck, expecting we ſhould be under the neceſſity of cutting away the maſts We reached here in great diſtreſs, having been a long time on an allowance of a pint of water per day, and three pounds of bread a week, with about an ounce of meat.—Coming into this port, we had not more than 3 gallons of water, and 3 pounds of bread on board; the water being a part of what we obtained from a brig that had alſo ſuffered in the ſame gale, and ſpared us 25 gallons and ſome ſalt fiſh; without which, we ſhould have inevitably ſtarved, having nothing but ſugar on board. A brig that ſailed from Jamaica, the ſame day we did, is arrived at Kinſale, which loſt 4 men, through hunger, and five others are ſince dead, the Captain only remaining. We fell in with two ſhips under jury maſts, and ſeveral wrecks."

We are happy to inform our readers, that a ſucceſsful attempt has been made by a lady at the North-ſide, to prevent the locked jaw in new-born infants, by applying a poultice of Jeſuit's bark to the navel of the patients. This idea was conceived in conſequence of having been informed, that, upon diſſecting the bodies of children who had died of that diſorder, a mortification was found to have taken place about the navel, owing, as was ſuppoſed, to the wound occaſioned by cutting the navel ſtring. The trial was made on an infant of four days old, which appeared to be in great pain, and was affected with convulſive ſtartings. Upon applying a poultice of bark to the navel, theſe ſymptoms diſappeared, and the child recovered. As the locked jaw has occurred in many inſtances where it could not be attributed to a retention of the meconium, which we believe has generally been the cauſe aſſigned for it, we ſhall be very happy to learn, that the above method has been found, by experience, to ſucceed in preventing that diſorder; which has hitherto, in theſe climates, proved fatal to ſo great a proportion of the human ſpecies at their firſt entrance into life.

We hear from St. Ann's, that there is the greateſt proſpect of the moſt plentiful crops being made this ſeaſon, in that and the adjacent pariſhes, that have been known for many years.

The inhabitants of St. Elizabeth, having been lately alarmed by ſeveral runaway negroes, that were ſuſpected to be harboured at and about Bents Top Hill application was made to Major James, who aſſembled a party of about 40 maroons, from Trelawny and Accompting-Towns, and marched privately in the night to the above place, where in deep glades, he ſurrounded upwards of 40 runaways, and on Sunday laſt, committed them to the work-houſe at Black river. Several of thoſe negroes have been runaway for 12 years paſt. It appears evidently that they have been harboured, as they have cleared a great deal of ground for the proprietor thereof, and planted it abundantly with all kinds of proviſions and cotton.

The Legiſlators of America in Convention aſſembled, without royalty and without nobility, are endeavouring to imitate the Britiſh Conſtitution, and out of one eſtate to create three. What ſucceſs will attend their labours, it ſeems not very difficult to predict. An elective chief Magiſtrate, without prerogative, and without influence; a ſenate without hereditary dignity or previlege; and a repreſentative body, of which every individual may aſpire to the office of firſt Magiſtrate, can bear little reſemblance to a Conſtitution, the foundation of which is laid in three ſeveral and diſtinct bodies, poſſeſſing each hereditary, indefeaſible and independent powers. The democracy muſt evidently preponderate, or rather the whole Conſtitution will be one demouſtracy.

Extract of a letter dated 24th of laſt month, from Mr Regnaut a lawyer, in the Mountain de Rochellois, in Hiſpaniola.

"IN the night between the 21ſt and 22d inſtant, a moſt dreadful thunder cloud burſt over the manſion-houſe at this place, with a tremendous report, and the lightning fell on the principal rafter; one part of the electric matter ran through the ridgepole, which luckily ſerved as a conductor, by which means it and an angular poſt of hard wood, which ſupported it, were ſhattered to pieces, and above 500 ſplinters were thrown to ſeveral yards diſtance; the other part of the electric fluid having run along the rafter, took oppoſite directions: The ſhock was ſo violent that the whole maſs of this great building tottered, the walls adjoining the principal rafter were entirely thrown down to the very foundation in one heap of rubbiſh. Mr. Horquigny and I were then in bed, and our bed-heads lay in the direction or focus of the lightning; with difficulty we made our eſcape through thick ſuffocating clouds of ſmoke; I was lightly ſcorched down the back, while my ſhirt and the gown I had on did not ſuffer the leaſt viſible alteration, and he remained unhurt though his bedſtead was ſhattered to pieces. But what was my aſtoniſhment and joy! That moment a ſparkling flame daſhed a baſon out of my hands, and I perceived it luckily take a direction towards a box of candles, as it were in preference, inſtead of a box containing 12lbs of gunpowder; three of the candles were carried and left on an adjoining table three feet high, without the leaſt damage. The cauſe of this deviation did not appear to me at all ſurpriſing, as I thought it might be attributed to metallic earths, which were then on the table, and which the force of the lightning actually put into a ſtate of fuſion.—An accident of ſo alarming a nature, which exhibited many electric phenomenons, cannot but accelerate the execution of a project I had long formed of putting an electric bar of iron to my dwelling houſe; I ſincerely wiſh the inhabitants of this colony may have no need of like diſaſters to warn them to take timely advantage of the diſcovery of conductors —a diſcovery as intereſting to mankind, as neceſſary in this climate, ſubject to ſtorms of thunder and lightning for nine months in the year."

VIENNA, (Germany) Dec. 15.

AT this moment it is ſaid news is arrived, that our troops under the orders of Generals Kinſky and Mitrowſky, (others ſay under Generals Vins and Gremingen) have attempted an enterprize againſt Belgrade; but the latter General not having been at the place of rendezvous, which was agreed on, and the Greek inhabitants of the place not having revolted againſt the Turkiſh garriſon as they had promiſed, the General Vins was forced to retire, not without loſing many brave officers, and a great number of ſoldiers who periſhed both by the ſword and fire of the enemy; and alſo that great numbers periſhed in the Save. This ill ſucceſs has raiſed his Majeſty's anger ſo much, that it is ſaid he has declared he will order a proceſs againſt the generals and officers who have committed the fault; and that immediately afterwards he conferred with Field-Marſhal Lacey (who drew out the plan againſt Belgrade) two hours.

PARIS, December 11.

THEY write from Mayenne, that by ſucceſſive diſaſters the Lower Maine is reduced to extreme diſtreſs. By a heavy fall of hail on the 12th of June, the ſtones in general weighing each from ſix to ſeven ounces, the grain on the ground was almoſt totally ruined. The abundant and continual rains from the 23d of Auguſt to the preſent time have prevented any harveſt. The greateſt part of the grain has germinated in the fields, and the little that has not ſprouted produced fevers in thoſe who uſed it as food.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

THERE are ten or twelve engravings of the crowning of Voltaire, in one of which, the portrait of Gilbert, the poet, who, amongſt an immenſe number of bad verſes, hadmade about thirty good ones, is eaſily diſtinguiſhed. This Gilbert was one of the moſt violent enemies of philoſophy, and of Voltaire in particular. He was a penſioner of the clergy, and of the Archbiſhop of Paris, After the crowning of Voltaire he became frantic, and was ſhut up in a mad-houſe. When he recovered his reaſon, he was ſo aſhamed of having been mad, that he choaked himſelf by ſwallowing a key, and expired, crying out: "Don't ſay a word of it to the Philoſophers."

Tranſlations.—It has been ſaid, that a tranſlation in general exhibits the ſame ſort of reſemblance to the original, as the wrong ſide of the tapeſtry does to the right. In ſome caſes, it does not even do that. Sir John Pringle publiſhed a medical book, wherein he ſays he cured a ſoldier of a violent ſcurvy, by preſcribing two quarts of the dog and duck water, to be drank every morning before dinner. In a tranſlation of this book by a French Phyſician, this remedy is ſpecified to be, two quarts of broth made of a duck and a dog!

Jan 7. So many ſoldiers perhaps never were ſent to India in one year of general peace as in the preſent; not leſs than ſix thouſand eight hundred men having been embarked for our different ſettlements in that quarter of the globe.

In the fortreſſes of Choczim and Yaſſi, which, after Belgrade, are the neareſt to the imperial territories, there are ſaid to be about 20,000 Turks, with a ſtill greater number of Tartars They are, however, in great want of proviſions. The laſt letters from Conſtantinople ſpeaks of the good diſpoſition of the Turks ſeemed inclined to hold towards the Imperialiſts; notwithſtanding which, the Divan had iſſued orders for immenſe preparations both by ſea and land, and for a great number of troops to march towards the frontiers.

It is ſaid that the Arch Duke Francis will accompany the Emperor on his route to the army, a fortnight after the celebration of his marriage with the Princeſs of Wirtemberg.

On Friday night, the 28th of December, at midnight, by order of his Imperial Majeſty, a Mr. Meiniger commiſſary of proviſions, was arreſted in his bed at Buxelles, and conducted to the barracks, where he is confined to a room cloſe priſoner, and two centinels are placed at his door, until he is ſent off to Vienna to be tried.

And as he is the perſon who informed againſt the unfortunate Legiſfeldt who miſerably expired lately as he was dragging a boat in Hungary, to which he had been condemned for life, it is expected that a ſimilar fate, or worſe, if poſſible, will attend this gentleman.

On the ſame evening and at the ſame hour, the commiſſary of proviſions at Ghent, and the commiſſary at Luxemburg were alſo arreſted; as would have been the commiſſary at Mons, in Hainault, but ſuſpecting what was in agitation, he very prudently made his eſcape, and got off before the order for his ſeizing arrived.

Monſ. de Hondt, who was fraudulently carried off from Bruxelles to Vienna, in order to be tried for a ſimilar offence, and for being concerned with the wretched Legiſfeldt, but who being reclaimed by his country, was reſtored and ſent back, is now on his trial, and however innocent he may be of the charges laid to him, every body is ſurpriſed at his remaining on the ſpot, and riſking the event.

Some time ago Lord Surry, at his ſeat at Grayſtock, in Cumberland, gave a general invitation to his tenants, and ſome of the neighbouring gentry, when a PIE was placed on the table, which contained *a whole buck, nine geeſe, and a great quantity of different kinds of game.* The Pie was carried into the room by *four men*

Among other literary novelties ſhortly to be produced, is a Satire on the Female Sex; and what will render this work doubly ſevere is, that the author is a woman; and conſequently well acquainted with thoſe errors which her acknowledged abilities will enable her to paint in the moſt animated colours.

It is generally the fate of Queen Elizabeth to be condemned by female writers, who are naturally more partial to her lovely but unfortunate ſiſter Mary. In addition to what has been ſaid upon the ſubject by our own authors, another ſlab has been given to her memory by Mademoiſelle de Keralio, in an hiſtory of that Queen. The work is juſt publiſhed in Paris. It is by no means contemptibly written; but with regard to its impartiality, panegyrick muſt be ſilent.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Nov. 20.

"His Swediſh Majeſty, who is arrived in this capital from Denmark, has juſt ſaved his paſſage acroſs the ſound, the navigation of which is now ſtopped up. The buſineſs of the Sovereign's journey to the Daniſh court is variouſly reported, but it is now generally conceived, that one principal object was to conform a perpetual treaty of amity between the two powers, as a balance to the growing power of the Ruſſians, who are now become formidable both by ſea and land, and are extending their dominions by freſh conqueſts."

The Admiralty Board, before they broke up for the Chriſtmas holidays, entered into a reſolution to build eight new ſhips of the line at the King's yards, the keels of which are to be laid down next year, viz. two of 98, one of 90, and five of 74 guns.

Sir James Harris has within the laſt fortnight, had ſeveral conferences with the States General, relative to the new alliance to be formed between Great-Britain, Holland and Pruſſia.

The damnation of Dramatic productions, has frequently been occaſioned by whimſical contingencies; but the following inſtances being effected by Jeu d'Eſprit, not generally known.

In the early diſplay of Mr. Garrick's powers, at Drury-Lane, a tragedy was brought forth, in which Roſcius ſuſtained the character of a King—Though there was nothing remarkably brilliant in the play, it met with no oppoſition till the fifth act, when Garrick, as the dying monarch, bequeathed his empire between his two ſons, in the following line:

"JOINTLY 'twixt you my crown I do bequeath."

When a quaint man getting up in the pit, rejoined,

"Then Gods! They've juſt got half-a-crown a piece!"

This threw the whole houſe into ſuch a comic convulſion, that not another word of the tragedy was uttered on the ſtage.

Villiers, the facetious Duke of Buckingham, being preſent at the firſt repreſentation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonſenſe, where a lover ſays,

"My wound is great, becauſe it is ſo ſmall"—

The Duke inſtantly exclaimed from the ſtage box.—

"Then 'twould be greater were there none at all."

The effect of this rapartee was ſuch, that the play was inſtantly damned.

Intelligence received by the ſhip ACTIVE, Captain Powell, from London, arrived at Norfolk.

HAGUE, Jan. 31.

ON Thurſday laſt the States of Holland and Weſt Friezland took into conſideration the propoſition of his Highneſs the Stadtholder, relative to an amneſty. According to the report made, and which the ſeveral cities have taken *ad referendum*, none will be excluded but the members and miniſters of the Regency, who are to be conſidered as the chief inſtigators of the late troubles, and who ſeduced others; and thoſe alſo are excluded, who kept correſpondence, or entered into any negociations with foreign powers; thoſe who alarmed the country by pretended reports of an attack to be made by the other provinces; thoſe who prepared the act of confederation, &c. all concerned actually, or as accomplices, in removing the lawful Regencies; thoſe who collected corps of armed Burgeſſes, and took the command of them; thoſe eccleſiaſtics who bore arms; in a word, the authors and tranſlators of ſeditious edicts—all whom, however, may petition the Stadtholder within 3 months, if they wiſh to be included in the amneſty.

We hear that the Court of Juſtice at Arnheim, have baniſhed for three years and ſix months, all the Burgeſſes and inhabitants of the province of Guelderland, who ſerved in the free corps for the defence of Utrecht.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

WHEN the preſent Emperor of Germany aſcended the throne, the number of convents for Monks and Nuns throughout his dominions, amounted to the amazing number of 2000; at preſent they are wiſely reduced to 1143. The plan of this illuſtrious Prince was to have aboliſhed them entirely, had not war interfered; and to have regulated and ſoftened the rigour of the laws with reſpect to the Jews throughout his empire, whoſe number therein are rated at 823,000. The number of Jewiſh families in England are eſtimated at 12,000.

Jan. 28. A monthly poſt is now completed through Spain to Gibraltar garriſon, which began to paſs in conſequence of a convention concluded with the Catholic King the 9th inſt.

There is a ſomething that occaſioned the failure of the firſt attack on Belgrade, which is kept, or at leaſt endeavoured to be kept, a profound ſecret; and ſo tenacious is the Court of Vienna on this ſubject, that all letters from Belgrade are opened, and thoſe that mention the attack or enter into the queſtion of politics, are burnt; conſequently whatever tranſpires muſt either be from thoſe who were on the ſpot, or by letters convey ed by private perſons. This is certain, that 60,000 men have marched to reinforce the troops already on the ſpot, and to cut off all poſſibility of a relief by the junction of the Turkiſh forces.

Six new frigates, on an entire new conſtruction, to carry 40 guns each, of a ſuperior weight of metal, are ordered to be built in the King's yards.

Feb. 5. The Emperor, in congratulating the King of Pruſſia on the ſucceſs of his interference for the reſtoration of order in Holland, expreſſed his hope, that as he had obſerved a friendly conduct during the late revolution, his Majeſty would remain neutral in the war in which the empire was like to be engaged with the Ottoman Porte. Rumour ſays, that the King of Pruſſia's anſwer was by no means favourable to the Emperor's wiſhes; and that in particular he conceived it to be contrary, not only to all juſtice, but to the political intereſt of Europe, that the Turks ſhould be diſpoſſeſſed of their territories in Europe.

Immediately after this anſwer, the King of Pruſſia is ſaid to have given notice to the States General, that he ſhould have ſudden occaſion for the 4000 men left at Amſterdam to join the 16,000 which his Majeſty recalled from Cleves; but the Stadtholder and General Kalkereuth having repreſented the danger yet exiſting, and which, without the power of foreign troops, was likely to become formidable, the King has conſented to let them remain ſome weeks longer.

As neither the Heſſians in the Britiſh pay, nor thoſe of Brunſwick and Hanover, can be ſpared from Germany in the preſent moment, the States General are now in treaty for the following troops:

4000 of Heſſe Darmſtadt,
2000 of Saxe Gotha,
2000 of Anſpach, and
80 0 of Waldeck.

10,000 men.

The great queſtion upon which we have all to ſpeculate is, whether the fleet of Ruſſia will be ſent into the Mediterranean. Spain has declared her purpoſe of oppoſing its paſſage. This ſhe announced to us to be the reaſon of her preſent armament. If ſo without the aid of Great Britain. Ruſſia cannot approach the Mediterranean, and all Europe may be involved in a war, if the diſpute is not made up for the time by mediation, which we yet think it likely to be.

There is intelligence in town that the Emperor made an attempt on Boſnia, with as little ſucceſs as on Belgrade.

BOSTON, March 5.

A GENTLEMAN in this town has received a letter from Charles Logie Eſq; his Britannic majeſty's conſul at Algiers, dated November 4, 1787, of which the following is the ſubſtance:—After giving an account of his being obliged to confine himſelf to his own houſe about a year, on account of the plague, he obſerves, that notwithſtanding the unhappy ſituation the unhappy American captives are in, by being obliged to mix and work with the natives, of whom upwards of 300 have died of a day, yet only three out of twenty-two have been carried off by that diſtemper.—He mentions the death of Captain Coffin, a brother of Captain Shubael Coffin, after a lingering illneſs, on the 2d November, and that he had afforded him every aſſiſtance in his power, as well as to the Captains of the ſhips, and the American people in general there; and this, he ſays, not merely from the common motives of humanity, but from gratitude, he bearing in mind the many civilities he met with in Boſton, from a number of its reſpectable inhabitants, upwards of twenty years ago. Mr. Logie likewiſe ſays, the cauſe of humanity would be greatly promoted by a ſubſcription for the relief of the unfortunate American ſufferers now in ſervitude there.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 1

WE learn that the good people of Delaware have obtained a model of a machine, that ſpeaves cotton cloth by a water wheel, after the manner of the Engliſh, and that they are now procuring the carding and ſpinning machines lately introduced into this city. As the ſouthern parts of their ſtate will raiſe cotton, they will have the means of that valuable manufacture within themſelves. On fœderal principles we rejoice at theſe advantages of our ſiſter ſtate. It is hoped every ſtate, whoſe climate, ſoil and population admits of it, will cultivate that invaluable raw material.

A London paper ſays,—"a very capital ſhip is under repair at the King's yard at Deptford, for the intended voyage to the Society Iſlands, for the purpoſe of tranſporting the bread fruit trees to the Weſt-Indies. A large ſpace is prepared between the decks to receive the trees with their native ſoil. A room is alſo to be fitted up for an aſtronomer, who will go out under the patronage of his Majeſty, to make obſervations on the Comet that is expected to appear in 1788.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General WASHINGTON to a gentleman in this town, dated Mount Vernon, February 28, 1788.

"THE candid and conciliatory behaviour of your minority places them in a more favourable point of view than the debates of the Convention gave room to expect, and ſufficiently ſhews the good effects which were produced by a full and fair diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

"The adoption of the Conſtitution in Maſſachuſetts, will, I preſume, be greatly influential in obtaining a favourable determination upon it in thoſe ſtates where the queſtion is yet to be agitated.

"No perſon can, at this moment, pretend to ſay what will be its fate here; but from what I can collect, I have no doubt of its being accepted."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated March 27

"Various accounts having appeared about a number of paſſengers being landed on a deſolate iſland, out of the brig Chance, Capt. Stafford, on her paſſage from Dublin to Baltimore, a correſpondent has favoured us with the following account of that extraordinary tranſaction, which may be depended on.

"Capt. Stafford left Dublin in October laſt, with a few paſſengers, indented ſervants, and 93 convicts. A ſhort time after he left the land, he was informed of a deſign among the convicts to riſe and take poſſeſſion of the ſhip, ſome of them being ſailors. When they were running down the trade winds, he found they had determined on executing their plan, to murder the crew, and carry off the veſſel. From their ſuperiority in numbers, and deſperate deſign, he thought the only means of preſerving his veſſel and the lives of the crew was to land them on Heneaga, where he knew they could not ſuffer much inconvenience, the climate being extremely temperate, and the means of ſubſiſtence ſo eaſily procured, from the vaſt abundance of turtle and other ſhell fiſh about that iſland; beſides, they would have opportunities of getting to the Britiſh ſettlements from the continual intercourſe of wrecking veſſels and wood cutters after Braziletta, that redezvous at Heneaga. When it is reflected that the ſervitude of theſe convicts would have ſold at Capt. Stafford's arrival in Maryland for 12l to 25l each, it cannot be ſuppoſed he would have committed an act ſo repugnant to his own intereſt, unleſs urged by the moſt eminent danger."

We hear from France, that a certain Mr. Fremient has diſcovered the means of continuing under water for the ſpace of almoſt two hours, and that he can bring from the bottom any weight which is in proportion to his ſtrength. The principal object of a machine which he has conſtructed, is to give aſſiſtance to thoſe who are in danger of being drowned; many experiments have been already made with ſucceſs at Breſt and Toulon; a grand one is to be made next May at Paris, between the Pont Neuf and Pont Royal; a floating piece of cork aſcertains the particular place where the diver himſelf is. He talks of inſtituting an academy, for the purpoſe of giving inſtructions in the art of diving, and to teach the uſe of the machine abovementioned without the ſmalleſt degree of danger.

Many of our readers may not be diſpleaſed at being informed of the mode now in uſe for fatting houſe-lambs, as practiſed by thoſe who ſupply the London markets with that article of luxurious delicacy: As ſoon as the lambs are born, they are put into a warm out-houſe: Some white peas and bran are mixed together, and placed near them, as is alſo ſome fine hay, and above, a chalkſtone for them to lick. The dams are turned into good graſs, and brought to their lambs 4 times regularly every day. And here it is obſerved, to begin with the youngeſt, and not with the oldeſt lamb, as the laſt milk is found by experience to fatten ſooneſt and moſt. Every lamb is ſuffered to ſuck as much as it will. By this proceſs they become extremely delicate. It does not however appear that this method is either very expenſive or very troubleſome, at leaſt not ſufficiently ſo to warrant the enormous price which is ſometimes demanded by our butchers for this article.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, Dec. 14, 1787.

"Incloſed is a detail of a great diſaſter which happened laſt Sunday among the ſhipping, in which three American veſſels ſuffered. We expected every minute to have ſeen the port cleared.

"All the American captains and people are quite recovered. Captains Kemball and Peck were very near loſt; they owe much to the humanity of the Portugueſe boatmen, who exerted themſelves in a moſt extraordinary manner, at the riſque of their lives, for their preſervation. A collection has been made by the Engliſh to the boatmen for their exertions on the above unhappy occaſion—beſides ſeveral of the moſt active being handſomely rewarded by Mr. Clark and others, to whoſe houſes the veſſels were addreſſed."

Names of veſſels ſtranded at Madeira on Sunday the 9th of December, 1787, occaſioned by a tremendous ſea tumbling in from the ſouthward; there was very little wind at the time, and that from the S. E. nor had it blown for ſome days previous to the diſaſter.

Portugueze ſnow Noſtra Sennora da Conceiſao, Johanno Jacinto, arrived from Brazil 11th of November, and had unloaded part of her cargo, drove aſhore ſoon after day break, on a rock called the Baixa Larga, and almoſt immediately daſh'd to pieces; had ſtill on board near 70 cheſts of ſugar, and 30 pipes of train oil, all of which except a few caſks of the oil, were loſt. The crew of this veſſel, on her driving betwixt 10 and 11 o'clock the night before, abandoned her, and went on board a veſſel moored inſide the Loe Rock.

The Baixa Larga is about a cable's length to the weſtward of the Loe, and more in ſhore.

American brigantine Sally, John Peck, maſter, had arrived the 16th inſtant from Demerara, in ballaſt, was drove aſhore, half way betwixt the Governour's Caſtle and the Ribeiro de St. Lazaro; all the crew were ſaved, but the veſſel's bottom beat out, and the maſts broke to pieces.

American ſloop Maria, Aaron Welſh maſter, had arrived from Philadelphia 15th of November, and unloaded her cargo; was drove betwixt 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. on the rock half way betwixt St. Lazarod and the look out at the Auguſtias, and was immediately daſhed to pieces. The crew of this veſſel had left her before ſhe broke looſe, and gone on board a veſſel moored inſide the Loe, all of them except a lad of about 15 years of age, who was ſaved unhurt. This veſſel had already taken in 13 pipes of wine, which were entirely loſt: The Captain was on ſhore

Swediſh galliot Hermione, Benard M. Iljerth, had arrived from Gottenburgh the 30th of November, and began to unload; was drove on ſhore, after ſome tacks in endeavouring to get to ſea, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the beach oppoſite the Fort Nevo. One of the crew was unfortunately drowned, but the veſſel keeping together, the cargo has been ſaved, though ſomewhat damaged: The veſſel's bottom is however beat in, and her maſts broken.

American brigantine Gideon, Edmund Kemball maſter, arrived from Cape de Verde 25th November, was drove aſhore, after making ſome tacks in endeavouring to get to ſea, a little before dark, on the beach oppoſite to the Forte do Pilorinho; all the crew were ſaved, though ſome of them much hurt, the veſſel bilged, and her maſts went overboard: The cargo (206 moys ſalt) entirely waſhed away.

RICHMOND, April 17.

BY order of Congreſs, after the firſt day of April (inſtant) the poſtage of all letters is to be reduced 25 per cent. in the dwts. and the grs. on the diſtance.

On Sunday evening arrived Captain Dogget from Boſton, with whom came paſſengers, Capt. Solomon Frazer, and Mr. William Malcom, late of the ſhip Chelſpeak, belonging to Baltimore and bound for Havre-de-Grace, who inform, that on the 4th ult. then in lat. 36 10 long. 73 in a violent gale of wind loſt her main and mizen maſt, and ſprung a leak; in which ſituation they continued till the 8th, when falling in with the Schooner Jolly Farmer, Captain Allen, from Cape Francois, bound to Martha's Vineyard, and finding the ſhip had gained upwards of four feet water in her hold, the leak ſtill encreaſing, and utterly impoſſible to reach any port, Captain Allen ſent his boat and took from the wreck the officers and men; on the 22d they arrived ſafe at Martha's Vineyard.

Spoke with by the Active, Capt. Powell.

Brig Samuel, Captain Robertſon, from Glaſgow, bound to Charleſtown, on the 27th March, in lat. 27. 55. long. 61. 30.

On Sunday the 6th inſtant departed this life, much regretted, Mr. WILLIAM HAYWOOD, who for ſeveral years paſt has reſided at Blackwell's neck, in Hanover county.

By a gentleman from Dumfries we learn, that on Tueſday ſe'nnight there happened ſome very ſevere thunder and lightning, which ſtruck a ſhip lying at the mouth of Quantico, and ſhivered her foremaſt to pieces, but fortunately killed none of the crew; a negro woman who happened to be at ſome ſmall diſtance from the ſhip was killed dead on the ſpot.

Delegates choſen for the Convention

Bedford, JOHN TRIGG and —— CLAY, Eſqrs;
Fayette, THOMAS MARSHALL and JOHN FOWLER, Eſqrs;
Greenbrier, JOHN STUART and GEORGE CLENDINEN, Eſqrs;
Harriſon, GEORGE JACKSON, and JOHN PRUNTY, Eſqrs;
Lincoln, GEORGE THOMSON and ROGER THOMSON, Eſqrs;
Montgomery, —— CROCKETT and —— TRIGG, Eſqrs;
Monongalia, —— M'CLARY and —— EVANS, Eſqrs;
Waſhington, —— MONTGOMERY and —— EDMONSON, Eſqrs;

Delegates elected ſince our laſt to repreſent the enſuing General Aſſembly.

Frederick, JOHN S. WOODCOCK and ALEXANDER WHITE, Eſqrs;
Charlotte, THOMAS BEDFORD and JOHN SCOTT, Eſqrs;
Prince-George, Col. THEODORICK BLAND and ——HARRISON, Eſqrs;
City of Williamſburg, SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Eſqr;
Northampton, JOHN STRINGER and HENRY GUY, Eſqrs;
Glouceſter, JOHN PAGE and THOMAS SMITH, Eſqrs;
New-Kent, JOHN DANDRIDGE and BURWELL BASSETT, Eſqrs;
Warwick, JOHN LANGHORNE and THOMAS WEST, Eſqrs;
Iſle of Wight, FRANCIS BOYKIN and BENJAMIN ELEY, Eſqrs;
Campbell. JOHN HUNTER and JOHN CAMPBELL, Eſqrs;

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

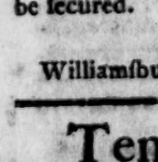
Ship Active, Powell, Liverpool.
Sally, Brown, Port au-Prince.
Brig Mary, Montgomery, Wilmington, Delaware.
Schooner John, Smiallier, Edenton.
Charming Eſther, Palmer, Briſtol.
Sloop Eleanor, Dunton, North-Carolina.
Endeavour, Read, St. Martin's.
Solicitor General, Wood, Antigua.
Criſis, Colfax, Aux-Cays.
Dave, Arevin, Currytuck.
Richmond, Seguine, New-York.
Chance, Winants, New-York.
Polly, Martin, Providence.
Portſmouth, Hodge, Port-au Prince.
Richmond Packet, Dogget, Boſton.

CLEARANCES.

Schooner Fanny, Drew, Boſton.
Sloop Lady Hailey, Tillinghurſt, New-Providence.
Richmond, Goodwin, Philadelphia.
Polly, Boyman, North-Carolina.
Fanny, Ingham, Barbadoes.

Now loading at Norfolk,

And will ſail in thirty DAYS for
LIVERPOOL;
The ſhip ACTIVE,
JOHN POWELL, Maſter.



A STOUT Britiſh built veſſel, burthen about 500 hogſheads; wants 200 hogſheads of tobacco to compleat her cargo, which ſhe will take on liberty of conſignment. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS GERRARD, Peterſburg; JOHN CUNLIFFE, Richmond; or the Captain on board.

APRIL 13, 1788.

One Guinea Reward.

ON Saturday the 5th inſt. a perſon applied to the ſubſcriber for the hire of a mare, to go as he ſaid, to Capt. Witchell's, near New-Kent courthouſe, and to return on Monday. He has not yet come back, and as there is reaſon to believe he will carry off the mare, the ſubſcriber will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her ſo that the owner may get her again. The man who took her away, appeared under thirty, and was rather over the middle ſize; he had on a drab ſurtout coat, blue pluſh breeches, boots, and an old white hat; he came up from Norfolk in the packet boat, paſſed at one time by the name of Winter, and afterwards called himſelf Smith. The mare is a bright bay, about 4 feet and an half high, with a blaze face, and has a knot on her right knee, ſhe trots and canters. A common ſaddle with the pad faced with red cloth, and a bridle, were taken away with the mare, it is requeſted they may likewiſe be ſecured.

SARAH BANKS.

Williamſburg, March 9, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in AMELIA county, ſome time in October laſt, a ſtout well made Virginia born negro woman, named DINAH, but has changed her name to NANCY, her complexion is rather of the tawny kind, ſhe has a ſcar on her forehead, and keeps her eyes rather cloſed when ſpeaking, ſhe chews tobacco, and ſmoaks much, ſhe has changed her cloaths ſince her elopement, and had on when laſt ſeen a faded greed ſtuff waiſtcoat, and an old clarret coloured petty-coat, with an M, and O, under coat of white Virginia cloth, ſhe paſſes for a free woman, and I have been well informed, has been harboured at a place called Gilliam's near Hanover-Town, and at Mr. Page's quarter. She laſt hired herſelf to Mrs. Jones, at Spring Garden, in Hanover, for a ſpinner and weaver, and had one of the houſe ſervants for her huſband, from which place ſhe made her eſcape the 3d inſt. it is probable ſhe will endeavour to get to Hobb's Hole, as I purchaſed her of one GEORGE DAVENPORT, in Richmond county, and croſſed at that place on my way home. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will deliver her to Major THOMAS JONES, at Spring Garden, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

HENRY BOGGESS.

APRIL 4, 1788.

Wants a Place,

A SERVANT who has been brought up in one of the firſt families in this ſtate. Wiſhing to do ſomething for an honeſt livelihood, would engage either in a private or public houſe. For particulars inquire of the Printer

I will SELL in the county of WARWICK,

ALL my property in lands, nearly four thouſand acres, exceeding well timbered with white oak, &c. together with a ſaw-mill near the river, and a griſt mill lately built, ſeven or eight hundred pounds a year might be eaſily made for many years from the timber, by the active and induſtrious, and the land tax paid by increaſing the tenements.—There are good landings on this eſtate where veſſels might be built to great advantage, and the whole of it convenient to fiſh and oyſters. On this ſeat there are two commodious houſes with convenient offices, and a ſpring little inferior to any in this ſtate. Long credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money or may be paid by annual payments.

I will ſell all my lands in Elizabeth City county.

WILSON MILES CARY.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the 5th inſt. a negro man named SHEDRICK, about 40 years old, is ſhort and well made, of a yellow complexion, and ſays he belongs to Samuel Rodgers of Charlotte county, and his former maſter was Stephen Terry. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamſburg, April 10, 1788.

RICHMOND, April 5, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to leave this ſtate, requeſts thoſe who have claims againſt him to make application in the courſe of this month; and ſuch as are indebted to him are deſired to diſcharge their accounts within the above time, as all remaining then unſettled, will be put into an Attorney's hands.

JOHN BANKS.

Ten Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in Charlotte county, on the night of the 11th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a ſcar on his right cheek, and one in his neck under his right ear, he is of a yellowiſh complexion, a Virginian, and about twenty three years of age. He was ſome days before purchaſed of a ſtranger who called himſelf CHARLES JONES, a dark ſwarthy man, black hair and eyes, of the middle ſize, and ſaid he was from Northumberland county, this man remained in the neighbourhood ſome days, until the night aforeſaid, when both him and the negro diſappeared. On the ſame night was taken from a neighbour a bright BAY MARE, middle ſized, ſome white hairs in her flanks, and at the ſame time an old ſaddle was taken. Thoſe circumſtances induce the ſubſcriber to believe the negro and mare were ſtolen by this ſame JONES. Ten pounds reward will be paid for recovery of the ſlave and conviction of the thief, or five pounds for ſecuring the negro or giving information ſo that he is recovered.

JOSEPH HAILEY.

March 25, 1788.

To be Rented,

And entered on the 14th day of this month.

A COMMODIOUS Store and dwelling houſe with all neceſſary outhouſes with a good incloſed lot and garden, ſituated in Mancheſter, and in a very good part of the town for a merchant. As it is needleſs to ſay any thing further in reſpect to the buildings, preſuming no perſon would wiſh to rent without firſt viewing the premiſes. They will be ſhewn to any perſon by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALL in Mancheſter, near the premiſes, of whom the terms may be known.

(‖) WILLIAM HOPKINS.

Powhatan, April 6, 1788.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber in Amelia county, in the Fork of Nottoway, on the 22d inſtant Two Virginia born negroes, a fellow and a lad; the fellow named WILL, a ſlim yellowiſh fellow, about 22 years old, he had on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, has a large ſcar on the ſide of one of his knees occaſioned by fire, he is about five feet ten inches high. The lad named BOB, about 16 years old, rather blacker than the other, he had on a negro cotton jacket, and a pair of old oznabrigs overalls, is about five feet five inches high; he rode away a dark roan horſe with a curb bridle; the horſe paces and gallops very well, and is a good work horſe, about 7 or 8 years old, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high. I will give ten dollars reward (for each negro) to any perſon if brought home, or ſecure them in any jail ſo that I get them again, and a generous reward for the horſe if brought home, or taken care of until I get him again.

THOMAS JEFFRESS.

N. B. The lad was raiſed in Glouceſter county, and brought out and ſold by Captain Bilops, and I expect he will go that way again. T. J.

March 30, 1788.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

Juſt Imported,

From London, and to be ſold at T. NICOLSON'S Printing Office, a choice collection of

MAGAZINES,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,
Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—Hiſtory of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Triſtram Shandy.—Chineſe Tales.—The Siſters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joſeph Andrews.—Parliamentary Regiſter for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Faſhionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Univerſal do. for 1785 and 86.—Weſtminſter do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furniſhed with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with caſe and ſpare ſtrings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Alſo a variety of Songs, ſet to muſic.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly.*

MEDLEY,

BY GIMCRACK,

WHOSE ſtock are known to be the moſt elegant in the ſtate, will be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon at NEWMARKET, the ſeat of ARCHER PAYNE, Eſq; of Goochland, at 7 cwt. of crop tobacco, on York, James, or Appamattox rivers, which may be diſcharged by payment of three and one half guineas before Chriſtmaſs next. Excellent paſturage, well incloſed, but not liable for accidents or eſcapes.

His Sire GIMCRACK, was never beat in France or England, until after the *Duc de Luzun* or *Count Lauraguaes* run him 23¼ miles upon one ſtretch, againſt time, for a large ſum, which he won.

MEDLEY's wind and bottom, has been ſuch, as to take two plates, heat races, on ſucceſſive days, though Uliſſes took the firſt heat the ſecond day, a ſweepſtake of three hundred guineas, from Golden Dun and Fame, beat Fame a ſecond time, a match of 100 guineas, and Fame won the kings plate of 100 guineas at Newmarket, April ſpring meeting, 1788. Seaſon commences 12th of March.

MALCOLM HART.

☞ Thoſe indebted to HART & M'DONALD, or HARTS & M'DONALD, for tranſactions at Hanover-Town, are deſired to make payment unto Vivion Minor of Caroline.

MALCOLM HART.

LOUISA, Feb. 25, 1788.

TAKEN up in Charlotte county, a BAY MARE, 4 feet 5 inches high, 10 years old, one hind foot white, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſnip on the noſe, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail. Appraiſed to 51.

SAMUEL RICE.

POETRY.

From THE
POEMS *of* ROBERT BURNS,
The Celebrated ARYSHIRE PLOUGHMAN.

SONG.

[*Tune GILDEROY.*]

I.

FROM thee, Eliza, I must go,
And from my native shore:
The cruel fates between us throw
A boundless ocean's roar:
But boundless oceans, roaring wide
Between my love and me,
They never, never can divide
My heart and soul from thee.

II.

Farewell, farewell, Eliza dear,
The maid that I adore!
A boding voice is in mine ear,
We part to meet no more!
But the latest throb that leaves my heart,
While Death stands victor by,
That throb, Eliza, is thy part,
And thine that latest sigh!

The CHOICE

IF I am doom'd the marriage chain to wear,
Kind Heaven, propitious be to this my prayer;
That he whom I am fated to obey,
May kindly govern by a gentle sway:
May his good sense improve my best of thoughts,
And his good nature smile at all my faults.
May ev'ry virtue his best friendship know,
And all vice shun him as a mortal foe.
Still let me find possess'd by the dear youth,
The best good manners, the sincerest truth.
Unblemish'd be his honor, and his fame,
And let his actions merit his good name.
I'd have his fortune easy, but not great,
For troubles always on the wealthy wait:
And life's so very short, I would not spare,
The smallest point to throw away on care.
Be this my fate if I am made a wife,
Or keep me happy in a single life.

AN *EPIGRAM.*

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

A COUNTRY 'squire to dine with Flavia went,
But on the dinner only seem'd intent,
Confin'd his love and praise to it alone,
While female rage in Flavia's countenance shone.
An apple-pie now smoak'd before the 'squire,
Enfor.'d fresh praise, and bade his eyes admire;
———"Rose water ma'am! oh how it charms my nose!"———
"No wonder, sir,—my cook-maid's name is Rose."

To the Friends of Science.

IT has long been the universal wish, that the public might be furnished with an accurate Geographical and Topographical Grammar of the United States.

Geographers of foreign countries, not being possessed of the proper materials, and not equally interested in this part of their subject, have filled their accounts of these states with numerous inaccuracies. It is time these inaccuracies were corrected. We are independent of Great Britain, and are no longer to look up to her for a description of our own country.

Several gentlemen of abilities, have, in detached pieces, gratified the public with ample and accurate descriptions of several parts of the United States, but no collective description of the whole has been attempted, except in a small duodecimo volume, published by the subscriber in 1784, which, though imperfect on account of the infant state of geographical knowledge in America, was well received by a candid public, and an edition of 1500 copies speedily sold.

This encouragement has determined him to publish again on the same subject. For the purpose of collecting more ample and accurate materials than he formerly possessed, he has travelled through all the states, and has been favoured with the communications of gentlemen well qualified to give information on so important a subject; and has likewise established a correspondence with several respectable characters in different states, from whom he has every reason to expect av aluable addition to the materials already collected: Yet as all the information that can be obtained in a subject so extensive, varicgated, and interesting, is greatly to be desired, and every man of Science may have it in his power to contribute some observations which may be useful, the subscriber will feel himself particularly obliged to any gentlemen who will be so kind as to furnish him with answers to all, or any of the annexed enquires, viz.

1. The boundaries and extent of the several states, and the latitudes and longitudes of the principal places
2. Descriptions of the rivers, their sources, courses, lengths, how far navigable, how high does the tide rise, and what fish they produce. A description of mountains, lakes, harbours, capes, and bays.
3. General face of the country, an account of its animal, mineral, and vegetable productions, or its natural history. What are the evidences to support the opinion that the flat country in the southern and middle states was formerly occupied by the waters of the ocean, and that the land below the hills and mountains has been made since the flood.
4. Natural and artificial curiosities, caverns, cascades, &c.
5. State of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, exports, and imports, balance of trade. The number of vessels which annually enter at the custom houses in the several sea ports of the United States.
6. Civil divisions of the several states, the number and names of the several districts, counties, and towns, their extent, latitude, and longitude, number of inhabitants, and distance and bearing from the capital of the state. Particular descriptions of the principal towns are requested*.
7. Population—from whence are emigrations, to what places, and how numerous. Of what nations are the inhabitants of the states composed, or whence originated—proportion of the slaves.
8. Climate, diseases and their causes—longevity of the inhabitants—what proportion die in infancy.
9. Religion, number of churches of different denominations—by what methods are ministers supported.
10. State of the practice of law and physic,
11. Societies for the advancement of science and humanity.
12. State of literature, colleges, academies, schools, and their funds.
13. Characters who have distinguished themselves in the late war by their patriotism.
14. An estimate of the damages sustained in the late war, in the several states.
15. A description of the adjacent islands.
16. Manners, customs, diversions, and dress.
17. Constitution, policy—general account of the laws—what political principles predominate in the several states.
18. Military and marine strength.
19. Public revenue and expences—mode of levying taxes.
20. Indians, their tribes, languages, numbers, characters, and dispositions towards the United States.
21. The society of Cincinnati, their laws and influence, and the nature and political tendency of their establishment.
22. History.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to avail himself of the advantage of all the most accurate maps, and detached geographical pieces, which have been published respecting the United States; and will thank any gentleman to inform him where they can be procured.

Those gentlemen, who may be so obliging as to favour the above design, by communications, are requested to forward them to Messrs. R. Aitken, or W. Spotswood, Philadelphia; Messrs. Spotswood & Clarke, booksellers, Baltimore; Rev. Mr. Keith, Alexandria; the Honourable H. Williamson, Edenton, North Carolina; the Honourable D. Ramsay, Messrs. Wright & Co. Charlestown; the Honourable A. Baldwin and Joseph Clay, Esquires, Georgia; Samuel S. Smith, D D. Princeton; Mr. Loudon, Printer, New-York; and the Reverend Samuel Austin, or Jedidiah Morse, New-Haven; with their names subscribed, and the places of their residence, that the author may have the pleasure of knowing to whom he is indebted for their friendly assistance.

JEDIDIAH MORSE.

*** If the several Printers, in the United States, feel disposed to favour the above design, and will give this advertisement a place in their respective papers for a few weeks, and will receive and forward to New-Haven, any communications which may be handed them by friends to the design, they may thereby contribute to the public good, and will peculiarly oblige their humble servant, J. M.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1787.

* *This enquiry is made for the purpose of collecting the proper materials for a Gazetteer of the United States, which makes a part of the general plan in view. It is obvious that a book of this kind, compiled from accurate information, would be exceedingly useful. This might easily be done: if one well informed gentleman, in each town, would spend one half hour for the purpose. In this time the gentleman might throw together every important circumstance relative to the towns in which they respectively reside.*

MARCH 17, 1788.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the sale of the land belonging to the estate of Mr. William Barrett, dec. on the 25th of last month; the executors hereby give notice that it will be sold on the premises on the 29th of next month, if fair, if not, the next fair day. This landlies in Lunenburg county on the Crooked Creek, containing 2740 acres, it will be sold in four different lots agreeable to a plat, which will be then exhibited, one eighth part of the purchase money will then be required, two eights to be paid in twelve months, the remainder in five annual and equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THE EXECUTORS.

GRAND LODGE,

RICHMOND, March 25, 1788.

THE respective LODGES within this state, are requested to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on the 28th day of April next ensuing, at the Mason's Hall in this city.

(By the Grand Master's command)
WM. WADDILL, Grand Secretary.

TAKEN up in Culpepper county, near the Ragged Mountain, a sorrel MARE, no brand perceivable, about eight years old, four feet four inches high, a few white hairs in her forehead, trots, hanging mane and sprig tail. Posted and appraised agreeable to law, seven pounds.

WILLIAM CORBIN.

Just Imported,

In the brig Duc de PENTHIEVRE,
FROM *BOURDEAUX*;
And now for sale by the SUBSCRIBER,

COGNIAC BRANDIES,

From 2 to 20 years OLD.

MARGAUX OLD CLARET
BURGUNDY
HERMITAGE
CODE ROTIE
OLD PORT
GRAVES WHITE WINE
CARBONIEUX do.
PREGNAC do.
And CORDIALS

} IN *BOTTLES.*

LOAF SUGAR,

BEST SWEET OIL,
ANCHOVIES,
CASTIL SOAP,
CANDLES,
CAMBRICKS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
WOMEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES,
And the very best KIND of FRENCH
BOLTING CLOTHS.

RICHARD GERNON.

RICHMOND, April 1, 1788.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS,

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

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